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## NEWQUAY ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1940.

The Chairman, and Members of the Newquay Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to present my 15th Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Newquay during the year 1940. It is an "interim" Report, and is drawn up on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circulars 2067 and 2314.

During the period April to September, 1940, I was called up on Military Service and the duties of Medical Officer of Health were carried out by Dr. W. G. Richards.

SECTION "A".                      STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area. (in acres)	5,000 acres	
<u>POPULATION.</u> The figure given by the Registrar General as his mid-1940 estimate of the population is	9,145	X
Owing to the influx of evacuees, troops, and persons self-evacuated from other areas, the population during the latter half of the year has been much more in the region of 18,000.		6000
<u>Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1940) according to Rate Book.</u>	2,603.	X
<u>Rateable Value</u>	£114,993. 0. 0d.	
<u>Sum represented by a PENNY rate.</u>	£425. 0. 0d.	
<u>Hours of Bright Sunshine during the Year.</u>	1798.2 hours.	
<u>Total Rainfall in inches during the year.</u>	30.24 inches.	

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The outbreak of War in September, 1939, has probably hindered the progress in improving the Health Services of the Area, as much as in any other district in the Country. There were many large schemes on the immediate Agenda, including the development of a new Main Drainage Programme, with possible extensions to Crantock, and other outlying districts; an extension and development of a new water supply; and proposals to improve and centralise the care of cases of Infectious Disease. Naturally the War immediately put a stop to all expenditure on subjects such as I have just mentioned; and it is impossible to conjecture when we may even begin to consider them again.

During late 1939, and early 1940, Conferences and Committees were held pointing to the responsibilities the Local Authority might have to incur as a possible Reception Area for Evacuees. It is easy to make comments after events have occurred, but I think many of us will agree that the phrase "It will never happen" was often uppermost in our minds. During the early months of 1940 Newquay went rather peacefully on with quite a number of hotels open for the reception of self-evacuated and well-to-do visitors. As with any other Local Authorities we were definitely not prepared for the collapse of the French Front, and the consequent complete change in the outlook for the future. I do not think that we were prepared for the requisitioning of the four biggest hotels in the town for use as Hospitals by the Ministry of Pensions, nor for the wholesale taking over of most of the smaller hotels, boarding houses, empty houses and whole streets by the Services, so that when we were ultimately called upon to do our part in the Reception of Evacuees, we found ourselves in a position which should never have occurred.



Difficulties which had not been foreseen arose in the Medical Services and Houses which were earmarked as possible Medical Hostels when required, were found already taken over by the Services. In June 1940, the first batch of 700 unaccompanied evacuee children arrived, and other batches arrived as the occasion demanded. Certain Public Schools, both girls and boys, also took over some of the bigger hotels in the district. More serious difficulties began to arise with the arrival in October and onwards of accompanied children with their mothers. A great increase occurred at once in cases of Infectious Disease, vermin and Scabies, and the more common minor skin complaints.

At the end of the year the Health Services had two Hostels working for the reception of evacuee children, one at Trenance House for sick children, and Rosemerrin House for the more difficult children and the bed-wetters. As time went on it was obvious that these two houses were grossly inadequate, and efforts were made to acquire other premises.

Another difficulty, rather outside the scope of the Health Services, was that so great a proportion of these evacuated families were quite unbilleted in the ordinary house and arrangements had to be made so that these families could be billeted in empty buildings as non-medical Hostels.

Newquay, at the end of the year, now had a population more or less equal to that of its usual summer peace time population, with the prospect that it was to be a permanent one for the duration of the war, and it is a matter for congratulation that so far no serious epidemic had broken out. As it was at the end of the year Diphtheria had increased to an alarming extent amongst evacuees, and it was also a matter for very serious comment that it was found that only about 1% of the evacuated children had been immunised against this disease, especially when one stops to think over the millions of pounds spent on so-called Health Services in London.

#### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u> - Legitimate.	78	46	32	<u>TOTAL = 82</u>
Illegitimate	4	4	-	

BIRTH RATE 8.9 per 1,000 living. A very low rate when compared with that for England and Wales which is 14.6.

	M.	F.	
<u>STILL BIRTHS.</u> Legitimate	2	4	
Illegitimate	-	-	<u>TOTAL = 6</u>

DEATHS. (corrected for inward and outward transfers.)

TOTAL = 127.      Males - 55.      Females - 72.

Death Rate per 1,000. 13.8 as compared with 14.3 for England and Wales.

This is, it should be noted, a "crude rate"; that is, it makes no allowance for the age composition of the Newquay population which works unfavourably in comparison with the standard rate because of the greater number of elderly people the town contains.

Comparability Factor for Newquay is 0.79.

The Standard Death Rate for Newquay is, therefore, 10.9 as compared with the Death Rate of 14.3 for England and Wales.

#### Deaths from PUERPERAL CAUSES.

No.29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0
No.30	Other Puerperal causes.	...	...	...	0

#### Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 Live Births - Legitimate	5	
Illegitimate	0	<u>TOTAL = 5</u>

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	16
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	0

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

The chief causes of Death were as follows :-

1. Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels...	31
2. Other Circulatory causes. ....	2
3. Cancer, Malignant Disease. ....	16
4. Pulmonary Tuberculosis. ....	3
5. Other Forms of Tuberculosis. ....	5
6. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Diseases of Brain. ....	22
7. Diseases of Digestive Organs. ....	5
8. Respiratory Disease. ....	12
9. Other causes. ....	31

#### AGES AT DEATH were

Under one year ... ..	5
5 and under 15 years ... ..	6
15 and under 25 years ..	3
25 and under 50 years ..	14
50 and under 65 years ..	26
65 and under 80 years ..	52
80 years and over ... ..	21

and of these 5 were over 90, and one was 101.

#### SECTION "B".      General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

(1) Medical Officer of Health.      A.G.P. Hardwick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
(part-time)      Appointed 1926.

Sanitary Inspector.      J. H. Chapple, M.S.I.A. Assoc.R.S.I.  
(whole-time).      Appointed 1919.

- (1) (b) Laboratory Facilities.  
Ambulance Facilities.  
Nursing in the Home.  
Treatment Centres.  
Hospitals.  
Maternity & Child Welfare.

Under the above headings there has been no change whatever from the arrangements for previous years.

#### SECTION "C"      Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(1) WATER.      The town is supplied by the Newquay & District Water Company and water is derived from the following sources :-

- (a) A main supply is obtained from deep adits at Indian Queens and Ruthers by gravitation; and the water is conveyed by iron pipes to reservoirs at Quintrell Downs and then by pipe line to Newquay.
- (b) A main supply from Trewellack obtained by pumping from old mine shafts and adits, the water afterwards being conveyed to aeration and filtration plant at Fairpark.
- (c) A supplementary supply at Mount Wise, Newquay, obtained from a shaft by pumping.



The investigation of new sources of supply to Newquay, which were being carried out at the outbreak of war, were more or less suspended, but during the latter part of this year it was obvious that the Company was anxious as to its ability to cope with the enormously increased population. To all intents the population of Newquay all the year round would now be in the region of its usual Summer time rate, and in view of the very dry summer it was problematical whether the supply of water could be maintained. The Ministry of Health was informed of this as the Council was concerned lest a fresh influx of evacuees might still further embarrass this supply.

During the last month of the year the Water Company advised that they were seriously contemplating other sources, especially were the supplies at Rialton and the Gannel being considered. Formal objection would be made by me against these sources. At the end of the year, however, no further steps had been taken in this direction.

The number of samples of Main Water Supply taken for analysis was 4 during the year and these were taken on account of local outbreaks of Enteritis. The number of tests made were cut down at the outbreak of War on account of economy but it is recommended and was passed that the usual monthly tests should be carried out as in the past.

An outbreak of Enteritis at an evacuated school at Cliffdene caused me to have samples of Main Water taken at that school in September, possibly the cause of this deterioration was that the reservoirs were low, and that the usual migration of seagulls to the reservoirs at this season did account for the poor condition.

Samples were also taken from the public well supply at Tregurrian Village. This well has always been a source of trouble and I am to say that on account of this poor water supply, the Ministry of Health ruled out Tregurrian as a village to which evacuees should not be sent.

I was concerned also with the water supply at Crantock, which is derived entirely from well water. Unfortunately the Ministry did not concur that evacuees should be kept out of this village. Happily no catastrophe has as yet occurred here.

## (2) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The routine Testing and Inspections of Drains, and Sewer have been carried out and the results are to be found in the summary of the Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

As I stated before, all improvements and extensions and the new Main Drainage Scheme have been shelved for the duration of the War.

Further complaints were received concerning the smell arising from the effluents of the main drains at Pentire and Fly, and extensive examinations were made by the Surveyor, the County Pathologist and myself. In spite of the installation of two Chlorination machines, it appeared that there was not sufficient disintegration of solids to prevent the nuisance. Accordingly it was decided to get the opinion of the Council's Consulting Engineer, Mr. J.S. Alford. After a complete inspection of the area, Mr. Alford gave a report which suggested that any work sufficient to cope with the nuisance was so big an enterprise that it would be advisable to await the opportunity to proceed with the scheme for the New Main Drain.

No work has been commenced with any scheme for drainage etc., in the outlying areas of Crantock and Treninnick.

## (3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action has been taken or required during the year.



#### (4) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There is nothing fresh to report under this heading. The conditions being the same as in former years.

#### (5) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There is nothing fresh to report under this heading. The collection and disposal of refuse being undertaken by the Council under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. As it was to be expected, owing to the great shortage of Manual Labour, this work is much impeded, and I feel that Newquay does not look so clean and tidy as it did in pre-war days.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The usual summary of the Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report has not been included this year owing to lack of space etc. The entire Report of the Sanitary Inspector is attached to my Annual Report.

#### SECTION "D".                    Housing.

There has been no work under this Heading during the year. No new buildings have been erected, either by public or private enterprise.

Necessary defects have been remedied where required, but no actions have been necessary under the Housing Acts or under the Public Health Acts.

So many houses, hotels, etc., have been requisitioned by the Local Authority and by the Services, and are probably deteriorating under Wartime conditions, that undoubtedly there will be very extensive work required under this heading after the War.

#### SECTION "E".                    Inspection and Supervision of FOOD.

(a) MILK.                    The number of producers and/or Retailers on the Register is 66. In November I had occasion to report to the County Medical Officer on the poor quality and condition of the Milk supply to Newquay.

There has always been a difficulty in this area, as the majority of the purveyors obtain their Milk from outside the area and, therefore, the source of the supply has not come under the control of this Authority. With the formation of the Milk Marketing Board, the quality and condition of the Milk supplied to Newquay appears to have gone from bad to worse.

At the end of the year 1940, I was still in the midst of making enquiries and a report on the Milk Supply and a complete report will be rendered in the year 1941.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. The statistics under this heading will be found in the Annual Report of the Sanitary and Meat Inspector. Owing to Government control, all meat is now slaughtered at the common Slaughterhouse at Lane.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC. No action has been taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1928; the Artificial Cream Act, 1929; the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regs. 1923 and 1927; the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regs. 1923 and 1927; and the Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regs. 1925 and 1927.

SECTION "F".      Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The following Table shows the NOTIFICATION of Infectious Diseases during the year 1940.

<u>Diseases.</u>	<u>Cases notified.</u>	<u>Admitted Hospital.</u>	<u>DEATHS.</u>
SCARLET FEVER.	6	4	0
DIPHTHERIA.	50	48	0
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	1	1	0
POLIOMYELITIS	1	-	0
ERYSIPELAS	3	1	0
CEREBROSPINAL FEVER	1	1	0
WHOOPING COUGH	13	-	0
CHICKEN POX	159	-	0
MEASLES	151	-	0
GERMAN MEASLES	121	-	0
	—	—	—
	<u>506</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>0</u>

The number of Specific Infectious Diseases notified during 1940 is the largest number ever recorded in this District, where it is an exception even to reach the 100. This increase is entirely due to the influx of Evacuee children who brought with them and began the outbreak of Diphtheria, and greatly added to the cases of Measles and Whooping Cough. The year ended with a big epidemic of Measles and Diphtheria which went on well into 1941.

DIPHTHERIA.

This outbreak began at the end of July, amongst unaccompanied evacuee children in a Hostel, and very rapidly spread, especially in those hostels where several children were billeted together. The majority of the Diphtheria cases occurred amongst the Evacuee children from London and only about 5 were local children who had undoubtedly contracted the disease from the Evacuees. The system of protection arranged here with the concurrence of the County Medical Officer and the Pathologist at Truro, was to immediately throat and nasal swab every contact of a case. It meant a maximum of work and possibly several cases were removed to Hospital who did not have virulent organisms in their bodies. But it was impossible to segregate these children and many carriers were found all of whom were transferred to hospital until they could be proved non-infectious. The most deplorable aspect of this outbreak was that less than 1% of these London Evacuees had been immunised against Diphtheria, in spite of the enormous amount of money spent in Health Propaganda during recent year.

Up to the end of November, all the cases of Diphtheria, 40 in all had been transferred to the Isolation Hospital at Truro, but owing to outbreaks in other parts of the County, the Truro Hospital was full and could not take more cases. The obsolete Newquay Isolation Hospital was thereupon opened in the last week of November; 7 cases of Diphtheria, one case of Erysipelas, and one case of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the local Hospital up to the 31st of December, and although the conditions at Trevenson are very poor and antiquated, there is no doubt that the opening of this building helped enormously in the control of this epidemic.

I feel that this Authority can be congratulated in that the epidemic did not rise to uncontrollable dimensions, the conditions were ripe for such a spread, as children were billeted in some cases in hotels containing 70 to 80 children; many houses had 12 to 15 children in crowded rooms, added to which the weather was severe and blackout restrictions allowed a minimum of ventilation in these crowded rooms. I must express my thanks to Dr. Hocking, the Pathologist at Truro, who was unstinting in his help, in examining and helping to swab these children, often a 100 at a time. In this way we were able to track down the many "carriers," often children with foul throats and enlarged tonsils, and adenoids, none of whom appeared ever to have been cared for in their London so-called Clinics.



## SECTION "F". (Continued).

### MEASLES and GERMAN MEASLES and CHICKEN POX.

The year 1940 commenced with a severe and large epidemic of German Measles, which with Chicken Pox went well into June. With the influx of the accompanied children with their Mothers in October, Measles began in earnest and a big epidemic was in progress at the end of the year. Isolation was impossible from the numbers involved, and all these children had to be treated in their billets. Measles is now a notifiable disease, but notification did not really help us much and I am sure many cases were never seen or notified at all.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

This has also been made a notifiable disease. As in the case of Measles, there was no room for the admission of these cases into any Hospital.

### IMMUNISATION against DIPHTHERIA.

In 1939, I strongly recommended Immunisation against Diphtheria to the Local Authority. The Council agreed only in part at that time and did not grant Free Immunisation, consequently the scheme fell to the ground. In August 1940 following on the outbreak of Diphtheria, the Council offered free Immunisation to all children under the age of 16 years and the offer was also available to all evacuee children, the charge for this being debited to the Evacuation Account.

Arrangements were made for the supply of Prophylactic APT (BW & Co) to the Doctors of the town. At the end of December about 800 children had been done with the above Toxoid.

In December 1940, the Ministry of Health urged still more strongly that Immunisation be carried out and supplies of Antitoxin were made available from the Devon County Laboratory, from which place I have continued to obtain the APT Prophylactic.

Neither Anterior or Posterior Schick Tests were done in view of the time and difficulties in an epidemic.

### MEASLES - CONVALESCENT SERUM.

In one private girls school, I did try out the use of Convalescent Serum, as well as Immune Globulin. I do not think that any appreciable difference could be noticed.

### INOCULATION AGAINST THE TYPHOID GROUP OF FEVERS.

Owing to the great increase in the population of the town, the possible shortage of Water, and the inadequacy of the drainage in Newquay, I have held considerable stock of this vaccine for anti-Typhoid Inoculation, and all those who desired it, have been able to have the injections. There has been no suggestion that mass Inoculation should be offered. A certain number of people have availed themselves of this treatment as well as an Orphanage, two girls schools, and one Public School for Boys. I have also recommended that all personnel employed by the Newquay Water Co., should avail themselves of this offer, so far one girl clerk in the office had the injections.

### TYPING OF PNEUMOCOCCI.

This diagnostic test is available through the County Pathologist at Truro and has been made use of.

### SCABIES and VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

With the arrival of mothers and their children from London, these conditions are rapidly spreading and without facilities for their segregation and treatment, it is feared that these conditions will assume Epidemic Proportions.

### Accommodation for the Treatment of Infectious Disease.

It will be remembered that at the end of 1939, this Council had been in communication with the County Authorities in an endeavour to combine with Truro City and Truro Rural Councils in the formation of a joint hospital for the Isolation and treatment of Infectious Cases in those areas. This was essentially felt necessary as regards Newquay as it was realised that the small Isolation Hospital at Trevenson was both obsolete and really unfit to deal with any number of cases. As in so many other instances, the outbreak of War closed down on this most important subject. The great increase of Infectious Disease this year really brings the matter to a head again. Fortunately the decision of the County Authorities to take the majority of our Diphtheria cases enabled us to get through the worst part of the epidemic and the utilising of Trenance Hostel for Evacuees with Measles also helped in a small degree.

It is strongly urged that further application of the principle of a general Hospital for the treatment of Infectious Disease centrally fixed will be proceeded with at the earliest opportunity.

This action has been stressed in my Annual Reports for several years.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

No action taken or required under the PH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs. 1925; or under section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

### NEW CASES and MORTALITY during 1940.

Age Periods.	<u>NEW CASES.</u>				<u>DEATHS.</u>			
	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Res</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
5 to 15				2			1	1
15 to 25	1	1	1	1				1
25 to 35	5	1			2			2
35 to 45	2			1				
45 to 55	1					1		
65 and upwards		1						
	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

### PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS.

No action has been taken during the year, no vessels or passengers, entering the harbour other than fishing vessels.

I beg to express my apologies for the late presentation of this Report which is entirely due to the greatly increased pressure of work during the year.

A. G. P. HARDWICK,

Medical Officer of Health  
for Newquay.

20th November, 1941.



Public Health Department,  
Central Chambers,  
Newquay.

April, 1941.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT  
TO THE INSPECTORS AT NEWQUAY  
YEAR 1940

To the Chairman and Members of the Council, and Medical Officer of Health.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year ending 1940.

General Statistics.

Total number of houses and premises inspected in the district	735.
Total number of complaints received, investigated and dealt with.	29.
Total number of nuisances referred to Surveyors Department	1.
Total number of nuisances found and abated after notice	15.

Disinfection, Rooms, Bedding, etc.

Number of rooms disinfected by fumigation and spraying	116 rooms
Number of articles of bedding, clothing, etc. destroyed by burning	2 bundles 52 articles
Number of articles of bedding and clothing disinfected by steam	1,400 articles
Number of books destroyed by burning.	18 books

Drainage.

The following particulars include - Sets of drains and sections of drains to new houses and other premises, new sets and sections to existing premises, sections new main drains, sets and sections of existing drains; all of which were inspected, supervised and tested under construction:-

Total number of drains inspected, tested and passed.

Details as follows:-

Number of sets of drains to new houses, inspected and tested and passed.	5.
Number of sections of new house drains	1.
Number of sets of new drains to existing premises	5.
Number of sections of new drains to existing premises	5.
Number of sets of existing house drains tested and remedied	2.
Number of sanitary certificates issued in respect of existing premises	3.
Number of new water closets, inspected and passed	2.
Number of new connections to main sewer, inspected and passed	5.

Drainage

- Number of cesspools, inspected and passed 1.  
 Number of choked drains subsequently cleared 2.

Housing Statistics

Number of new houses erected during the year

- By Local Authority 111  
 By Private Enterprise 111.

Number of additions to houses during the year 4.

Number of additions to hostels and boarding houses during the year

Number of Public Halls, Shops and Large Buildings erected. 111

Efficient and sufficient sanitary accommodation has received due consideration, resulting in satisfactory provision for respective premises concerned.

Number of new houses built since the year 1919.

- By Local Authority 113  
 By Private Enterprise 236

Number of new hotels built since the year 1930 = 15.

Existing houses

Number of houses in which defective drainage was found, and which were subsequently remedied. 2.

Number of houses in which other defects were found and subsequently remedied. 7.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

A number of notices have been served to provide storage bins, the premises being chiefly occupied by Evacuees and Troops.

The vehicles in use at present are:-

- One 7 cubic yard. C. D. Freighter.  
 One 7 cubic yard Eagle Vulcan  
 One 10 cubic yard Eagle Thornycroft.

Factories Act. 1937

There are at present in the district 72 factories and One large laundry.

Number of preliminary notices served to remedy, and complied with

Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc.

Number of certificates issued in respect of cinemas for purposes of the licensing authority, regarding sanitary accommodation water supply, ventilation, temperature, cleanliness and satisfactory means of escape in case of fire.

These premises are inspected periodically in a general way, but specially annually for the purpose of the certificates.

Water Supply.

Number of samples of the Public Water Supply taken for analysis in various parts of the district (combined chemical and bacteriological examination). 4.



Water Supply

Two samples of the water supply have been taken from the Treverick Well and Cliffdene Hotel, for continued chemical and bacteriological examination; the final results proved satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Number of producers and/or retailers appearing on the register ending 31st. December, 1940. 66.

Number of new surveyors of milk registered, and certificates issued during the year 1.

Number of surveyors of milk discontinued throughout the year. 1.

Number of milk sheds in the district, year ending 31st Dec. 1940. 7.

Dairies and Cowsheds

During the year visits were made to Dairies and Cowsheds in the area, in connection with the standards required by the Milk and Dairies Order.

Number of informal notices given to bring cowsheds up to the required standard, and since remedied. 6.

Milk (Special Sanitation) Order 1936

Number of tuberculin tested milk distributors registered in the District 2.

Number of Accredited milk distributors registered in the District. 1.

Number of Pasteurised milk distributors registered in the District 1.

Tuberculin tested, Accredited, and Pasteurised milk is retailed within the district, the place of production being outside the Newquay area.

The County Council are the licensing authority for the purpose of Producers Licenses (Designated Milk) and sampling from Producers under this order.

County of Cornwall Ice Cream Regulations, 1929

Number of new premises registered and certificated granted during the year Nil.

Total number of merchants appearing on the register for the year ending 31st. December, 1940 30.

Applications and premises for registration are subjected to inspection before recommendation and approval, subsequent visits are made to manufacturers and vendors premises during the season, and the remedy of any defects found, requested immediately.

Registration Certificates under the Food & Drugs Act revoke the existing certificates issued under the County of Cornwall Act.

Public Health Meat Regulations

Inspection of slaughterhouses, shops, stores, vehicles, for meat and other foods, year ending 31st. December, 1940.

Number of Slaughtermen licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act. 1933. 8.

Meat Regulations

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtermen's Licenses are granted subjected to renewal annually, upon satisfactory compliance with the various Acts, Orders, and Regulations, approval is not withheld.

The stunning of all animals for food, prior to slaughter, by means of mechanically operated instruments is operative in the district.

Inspection of Carcasses and Organs

Total number of carcasses and organs examined during the year:-

Bullocks	52
Pigs	103
Sheep	
Lambs	126
Calves	6

The following diseased and unsound meat and organs unfit for human consumption were condemned voluntarily surrendered, and destroyed:-

Bullocks	1 Carcase	201 lbs
	2 Livers	20 lbs
	Meat	16 lbs
	Meat	7 lbs
Sheep	3 Sheep plucks	15 lbs
	Wind Gr. suction	30 lbs
Pigs	3 carcasses pigs	96 lbs
	1 Pig's Head	9 lbs
	9 Pr. Pigs lungs	12 lbs
	6 boxes imported Pig	
	livers	182 lbs
	Pork Cutlets	6 lbs
	Pork Caussees	10 lbs
	Pork	14 lbs

Total = 730 lbs

Other Foods condemned

The following unsound tinned food etc. were inspected, voluntarily surrendered, and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption:-

7 tinned Hams. Weighing	2 lbs	4 ozs
	17 lbs	15 ozs
	9 lbs	
	16 lbs	
	12 lbs	
	18 lbs	
	11 lbs	17 ozs.

Total 97 lbs

Standard Butter	140 lbs
1 case Brazilian	
Oranges 0.225	
3 boxes Fish	504 lbs
Mac m.	4 lbs

Total = 853 lbs



Report of:-

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS  
IN THE U.S.A. BY THE U.S. ARMY  
COMMENCING MARCH 1st 1940 AND ENDING MARCH 1st. 1941.

Month	Weight			Value		
	lb	oz	lb	£	s	d
March, 1940	17	5	4	26	5	0
April, 1940.	7	17	84	30	1	2
May, 1940	7	18	84	30	18	1
June, 1940	5	15	84	22	9	9
July, 1940	31	16	0	107	5	1
August, 1940	11	16	28	57	6	3
September, 1940		14	84	2	5	0
October, 1940	17	6	28	27	16	11
November, 1940	1	17	28	14	4	5
December, 1940	12	5	60	49	2	7
January, 1941	46	15	0	103	15	1
February, 1941	14	2	88	60	10	9
March, 1941	19	9	7	75	13	3
	195	0	19	£715	4	0

Signed JOHN H. CHAPPLE

Salvage Officer.





Rats and Lice Destruction

Number of inspections made in respect of rat infestation. 3.  
Number of poison rat baits laid during the year 724.  
Number of dead rats picked up and destroyed by burning etc. 48.

In addition to the above action, circular letters were sent to various occupiers where rats are liable to be attracted to their premises through the lack of properly fitting bins and waste lying about, requesting them to remedy same, and giving instructions for the destruction and prevention of rats.

Where however the infestation is beyond their control action is taken by the Local Authority at the cost of the person concerned.

Petroleum Regulations Acts. 1928 - 1930

Number of premises in the district licensed to store petroleum spirit subject to the various conditions laid down in the above act. 36.  
The licenses are renewable annually, and expire in all cases at the end of year.

Carbide of Calcium

Number of premises in the district licensed to store Carbide of Calcium in accordance with the above acts, and the Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium) Order, 1929.

The Carbide of Calcium Licenses are in respect of approved stores which are subject to various conditions contained in the Acts and Orders, and are renewable at the end of the year.

Hackney Carriages.

The number and description of vehicles licensed to ply for hire in the Urban District is as follows:-

Vehicles: Motor Taxis 37. Jingles 1. = 38

Drivers: Number of drivers of Hackney Carriages 33.

Hackney Carriages: Number of new Hackney Carriage licenses issued during the year 4.

Drivers: Number of new Hackney Carriage Drivers Licenses issued during the year 4.

The vehicles employed are on the average a good type for hire purposes, and a steady average as regards numbers appear to be maintained from year to year, the present provision I understand is ample for the needs of the District.

Minor defaults occurring during the season were remedied without recourse to any action of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. W. CHAPMAN. F.S.I.A. & C.R.S.I.

Sanitary, Nuisance, & Road  
Inspector, etc.

